

"Live at Home and Keep Sumter County Money in Sumter County"

SUMTER BUSINESS MEN'S

GET TOGETHER BOOSTER EXCURSION

Making Enthusiasm, Co-operation, Confidence, System and Service Pay.

THURSDAY, AUG. 26, 1915.

Do you want your dollar to remain at HOME, work at HOME, live at HOME and board at the same place? If so, spend it at home. You can get it in Sumter. THINK ABOUT IT.



"Everybody Knows Where The Shamrock Grows"
"But Sumter is Where The Gamecock Really Crows"

"Me Thinks I Hear The Strain of Strutting Chanticleer Cry
'Cock a Doodle Doo'" (He Means "Buy At Home")

One of the two men who invented the above quotations is dead. But the "live wire" who got off the first "spasm of enthusiasm" is a real, live "True, True thing You Need At Home," AND HELP EVERY SUMTER MAN TO HOLD DOWN A GOOD JOB. A "Dead Man" helps the undertaker temporarily. A "Dead Knocker" is worth much more dead than alive, to his city. We get his life insurance money—some times. Every "Live Business and Professional Man" in Sumter should be in the "Procession for Progressive, Permanent Prosperity Thursday, August 26th, 1915. "BE QUICK AND BE A BOOSTER!"

ITINERARY OF BOOSTER EXCURSION:

Leave Sumter, 9 A. M.	Leave Dalzell, about 10.15 A. M.	Leave Rembert, about 11.15 A. M.	Leave Hagood, about 3.15 P. M.	Leave Wedgefield, about 5.00 P. M.
Arrive Dalzell, about 9.30 A. M.	Arrive Rembert, about 11.00 A. M.	Arrive Hagood, about 12.15 P. M.	Arrive Wedgefield, about 4.15 P. M.	Arrive Sumter, about 5.45 P. M.

The 1915 Fall Horse Show and Live Stock Exhibition of the Sumter Horse Show Association will open on Oct. 13th. Attractive Premiums will also be offered for exhibits on Improved Breeds of Cattle and Swine, in addition to the regular Horse Show Contests.

WAR SITUATION COMPLICATED

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WATCH UNITED STATES FOR ACTION ON ARABIC CASE.

Declaration of England Making Cotton Contraband of War Also Feature of International Developments—Bulgaria and Turkey at Odds.

London, Aug. 21.—International questions, including those between the United States and Germany arising from the sinking of the Arabic and between the United States and the allies as the result of the declaration of cotton as absolute contraband, loom large in the war news of the day.

There continues to be much speculation as to what action, if any, the United States will take with regard to the Arabic, especially as the evidence of officers and passengers goes to show that the ship was not conveyed and received no warning. It is asserted that inasmuch as no one aboard saw the submarine there could have been no intention on the part of Capt. Finch to ram it.

It is expected here that America will offer less serious objection to the cotton contraband order than to that under which cargoes from America now are dealt with.

Alongside these questions, in which America is particularly interested, is the indignation aroused in Denmark and the whole of Scandinavia by the attack by German destroyers on the British submarine E-13, after she stranded on a Danish island. According to the British official account and reports from Copenhagen, the E-13 went aground Thursday morning. The officers and crew were trying to refloat her under orders from the Danish naval authorities, who had given them 24 hours to accomplish the task, when German destroyers appeared. One of them, after firing a torpedo which missed, is reported to have opened fire with her guns, even after the crew had abandoned the submarine, which was afire.

The British official account says the German destroyer fired at the men in the water with machine guns and shrapnel. Not until after Danish destroyers got between the Germans and their prey did they cease firing, the report says. Half the 29 members of the submarine's crew were killed. Their bodies will be sent home in a Danish warship. The Danish government has protested to Germany.

The activity of German submarines has brought a protest from the Spanish government, which has lodged a

claim for the sinking of the steamer Isidore. The German ambassador expressed his regret at the "accident." Since then another Spanish steamer, the Perra Castillo, has been sunk by a German submarine.

Telegrams from the Balkan capitals say Turco-Bulgarian relations have reached the breaking point and that Turkey is strengthening her fortifications in Thrace because of fear of a Bulgarian invasion. No open breach between the Bulgarians and Turks is considered likely, however, until Bulgaria learns whether the Serbian parliament, which has been in secret session for three days, is willing to cede Macedonia to her.

Venezelos is now in power in Greece, but there is a question of whether he will be so ready to join the allies as he was in the political crisis which caused his downfall early in the year. Aside from reports of naval engagement in the Gulf of Priga, in which, according to German reports, the Russians lost one destroyer and two gunboats and the Germans one destroyer, there has been little news from the fighting areas.

The Baltic apparently foreshadows another big German offensive against Riga and throughout the Baltic province. With Riga, assailed from sea and land, in German hands, there may even be an attempt to advance toward Petrograd.

Meanwhile, however, the Germans and Austrians, following up their advantage, are endeavoring to make the Brest-Litovsk line untenable for the Russians. One of their armies already is across the railway from Brest-Litovsk to Bialystok. The Russians still are making an orderly retreat, doing all the damage they can, and the Austro-Germans do not claim any large captures.

On the other battle fronts there have been no events of importance.

ABOUT 500 VICTIMS.

Total Death List of Galveston Storm Less Than Expected.

Houston, Aug. 20.—It is believed the total death list from the hurricane will reach between four fifty and five hundred. This includes all persons who lost their lives on various vessels and in isolated districts.

Storm in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—Five thousand people are temporarily homeless and a property damage of a million dollars resulted from a storm last night which flooded a large area of this city.

GERMAN FLEET DEFEATED.

DREADNAUGHT MOLTKE, THREE CRUISERS AND SEVEN TORPEDO BOATS SUNK.

Russians Also Suffer in Battle on Gulf of Riga—Teutonic Fleet Withdraws from Bay after Fight—Kaiser in Novogeorgievsk Fortes.

London, Aug. 22.—The naval battle between German and Russian warships in the Gulf of Riga has ended in the German fleet withdrawing, after having lost the battle cruiser Moltke, of the dreadnought type, three other cruisers and seven torpedo boats, according to a statement accredited to the president of the Russian duma.

This is the latest information concerning the German naval attack, undertaken in cooperation with land operations in Courland and especially against Riga. The significance of the German withdrawal is not brought out in the Petrograd dispatch and no mention is made in it of Russian losses. A German report Saturday announced that the Russians had lost three small warships.

The Moltke was one of the larger German war vessels, carrying 1,107 men in times of peace. The types of the other cruisers said to have been sent to the bottom are not mentioned.

Emperor William with several of his generals has entered the captured fortress of Novogeorgievsk, the last Russian stronghold in Poland to stand out against the German advance. The emperor reviewed the troops and expressed his thanks for their accomplishment.

TEN LOST IN FLOOD.

Levee Broke and New Port, Arkansas, Suffers.

New Port, Ark., Aug. 22.—Ten were drowned and the entire city flooded when a big levee, protecting the town from the White river, broke. Steamboats are running over the fields, rescuing marooned families.

COMET BEATEN AGAIN.

Williams Takes McLaughlin's Measure at Newport.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 21.—R. Norris Williams II of Philadelphia again defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco in the finals for the first leg of the Casino cup here today, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

MILLS SUSPENDED; LACK DYE

EFFECTS OF FAMINE FELT BY COTTON FACTORIES.

Two Have Shut Down and Others, It is Thought, May be Forced to Follow Their Example.

Washington, Aug. 21.—That many cotton mills will be forced to close down within a very short time because of their inability to get dyestuffs is the information received today by the department of commerce.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Knitting mills, one of the largest in the Middle West, has been compelled to suspend operations and the Amoskeag mills, one of the largest in New England, has also shut down until further notice.

Efforts of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce to obtain dyes from Germany have failed and so far as is known here there is no probability of any being brought to this country in the near future.

It is expected that many Southern cotton manufacturing plants will follow the example set by New England and the Middle West and close their mills until dyestuffs can be procured.

FIRST BALE OF NEW COTTON.

Purchased from H. D. McLeod, Privateer, by O'Donnell & Company at 10 Cents.

The first bale of the 1915 cotton crop sold in Sumter was purchased by O'Donnell & Co., this morning from H. D. McLeod, a farmer of Privateer township. The cotton was graded as middling and brought 10 cents on the market.

Mr. McLeod brought the cotton to Sumter this morning and ginned at the Farmers' Gin company plant.

Reports from the rural sections are to the effect that cotton is opening rapidly and the farmers are getting ready to begin picking and much will probably be placed on the market in the near future.

Williams-Riley.

Mrs. Sue Williams, a sister of Mrs. Dwight Cain, was married on last Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Dwight Cain, Privateer township, to Mr. William Julian Riley, the Rev. William Hayworth performing the ceremony. The wedding march was played by Miss Ruth Cain.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Riley left for their home at Yemassee.

ROAR OF POLES' GUNS MADE WARSAW SHAKE.

Last Hours Preceding Polish Capital's Fall Marked by Weird Scenes.

(London Correspondence of New York Times.)

The London Times' special correspondent, Stanley Washburn, who was in Warsaw up to the moment of the evacuation by the Russians, sends a dispatch describing the hours that preceded the fall of the city. The dispatch, which is dated Warsaw, August 4, 8 P. M., says:

"The fall of the city is a matter of a few hours. Standing on the new bridge, one can see great German shells and volcanic fumes, while heavy reverberations shake the city. Across the Vistula hangs our observation balloon, while the sky is dotted with German aeroplanes, soaring hither and thither amid smoke puffs of bursting shrapnel from our guns. I counted 14 shells aimed at one aeroplane.

"From the roof of the Hotel Bristol is visible the smoke of burning buildings in the suburbs which have been fired by the shells from the German artillery. The city is deserted by all but the Poles, who intend to remain, and the evacuation, save for the last of the infantry and guns, seems to be practically completed. The last train departed for Petrograd yesterday, and the last to Brest-Litovsk goes tonight.

"Meanwhile the German aeroplanes continue their senseless destruction of lives and property. On Monday many bombs were dropped, and it is reported that 25 people were killed. One bomb fell between the Hotel de l'Europe and the new church, and others in all quarters of the city.

"All the bridges are mined, and I have left my motorcar on the other side of the Vistula lest I should be caught here and be unable to get out. "While I was crossing a bridge this afternoon four bombs fell on Praga, the suburb on the eastern bank of the river, making terrible detonations and sending people in every direction.

"The copper wires of the telephone and telegraph service and the trolley wires of the tramways are being taken down, and for those who have been watching the fate of Warsaw for many months the spectacle of the preparations to abandon it into the hands of the enemy is very depressing.

"Early today I visited the corps defending our left flank in the vicinity of Garwolin, between Warsaw and Ivangorod, and found them holding the Germans satisfactorily, while our corps in the centre was being evacuated.

ed. I am unable to express an opinion as to the movements of the armies north and south of here, as we already have cut all communications, but I believe the Germans have lost already any chance they may have had of inflicting any disaster on the Warsaw army unless one of its neighbors gives way prematurely.

"In spite of the fact that shells are bursting in the outskirts of the town, the remainder of the evacuation, under the auspices of the Russian commanders, is moving as quietly as on the first day of the civil evacuation two weeks ago. The road is filled with tired troops coming back from the position, and there is nothing to indicate any feeling of hopelessness, though disappointment is written on every face.

"With munitions," said one, "we could always beat the Germans."

"Another said, 'We don't want peace. When we have plenty of shells we will take Warsaw back again. We can never leave it in the hands of the Germans.'"

In a dispatch dated August 5 Mr. Washburn adds:

"I have passed the night outside the city on account of probabilities that the road being under shell fire, might at any hour be sufficiently destroyed to prevent motor travel.

"From the hills to the east of Warsaw one can see the sky dotted with flashes of bursting shells just outside the town. Since 5 o'clock this morning there has been continuous heavy gunfire in the direction of the city, which probably is the prelude of what may be the last attack before the Germans enter it. I am returning now in the direction of the city, hoping to get in once more before the bridges are destroyed and the city finally passes out of our hands.

"There are indications that there will be only a rear-guard action, and after that we shall retire directly to the Brest line.

"Later—Warsaw has been given up. The bridges were blown up at 3 o'clock this morning, and the German cavalry entered the city at 6 A. M."

Rupert Blue Honored.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Trustees of the American medicine gold medal award have unanimously selected Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the public health service as the American physician who did most for humanity in the domain of medicine during 1914. The 1914 gold medal has been awarded to him for his work in national health and sanitation. Gen. Blue is a native of Marion, S. C.